

MASONRY HYDRAULIC CEMENT



Since 1868

REALITE MASONRY CEMENT

NATURAL HYDRAULIC CEMENT

FORT SCOTT HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO., INC.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS • TELEPHONE 272

FORT SCOTT

MASONRY HYDRAULIC CEMENT

FOR . . . BRICK TILE STONE MORTAR STUCCO PLASTER

DESCRIPTION

Fort Scott Masonry Hydraulic Cement has been manufactured since 1868—and originated masonry cement as it is known today. Fort Scott Masonry Hydraulic Cement is unlike other cements-it is manufactured from a deposit of very high grade natural cement rock properly proportioned to produce a hydraulic masonry cement. Fort Scott Masonry Hydraulic Cement possesses all the desirable properties for a good masonry cement, namely, strength, durability, plasticity, good bonding qualities, which insures water tight walls; has high water retaining capacity, is waterproofed to resist efflorescence. has low volume change, and meets the autoclave test. It is frost resistant, economical, and passes all the requirements of The A.S.T.M. and Federal Specifications.



MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Kansas City, Missouri Architects: Neville Sharp & Simon, Kansas City, Missouri Contractors: Collins Construction Co., Kansas City, Kansas



HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL, Hereford, Texas

Architects: Cantrell & Company, Inc., Pampa, Texas

General Contractors: Gohman & Crouch Const. Co., Borger, Texas

SPECIFICATIONS

The mortar used shall consist of one part Fort Scott Masonry Hydraulic Cement and not more than three parts clean well graded mason sand.

Machine Mixing—with mixer in operation add $\frac{1}{2}$ water $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, and all cement, then the remainder of the sand. Allow the batch to mix from three to five minutes or longer if possible, then add water in small quantities until the proper workability is obtained.

Hand Mixing—The cement and the sand shall be thoroughly mixed before water is added. Water shall be added in small quantities until proper consistency is obtained. Allow to stand for five minutes, remix and use.



KROGER WAREHOUSE, Wichita, Kansas Engineers: Rust Engineering Co., Birmingham, Alabama Contractors: Rust Engineering Co., Birmingham, Alabama

*Architects, Engineers, Builders, and Owners have chosen Fort Scott Masonry Hydraulic Cement since 1868.

FORT SCOTT

masonry cement

FORT SCOTT

REALITE MASONRY CEMENT

BRICK
TILE
STONE
GLASS BLOCK
MORTAR
STUCCO
PLASTER

DESCRIPTION

Fort Scott Realite Masonry Cement (non-staining) has been manufactured and used continuously since 1920 where a non-staining mortar is required. It produces an off-white mortar joint. It possesses the qualities necessary for a good mortar—is plastic, adhesive, has high bonding power, is durable, water repellent, has necessary strength, high water retention, low volume change, and is non-staining and economical. Meets all the requirements of the A.S.T.M. and Federal Specifications for a masonry non-staining cement.

SPECIFICATIONS

The mortar used shall consist of one part Fort Scott Realite Masonry Cement and not more than three parts clean well graded mason sand.

Machine Mixing—with mixer in operation add $\frac{1}{2}$ water, $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, and all cement then the remainder of the sand. Allow the batch to mix from three to five minutes or longer if possible, then add water in small quantities until the proper workability is obtained.

Hand Mixing—The cement and the sand shall be thoroughly mixed before water is added. Water shall be added in small quantities until proper consistency is obtained. Allow to stand for five minutes, remix and use.

*Build better at lower costs with Fort Scott Realite non-staining Masonry Cement.



THE FULTON NATIONAL BANK, Atlanta, Georgia Architect-Engineer: Wyatt C. Hedrick, Dallas, Texas Associate Architect: Moscowitz, Willnen & Milkey, Atlanta, Georgia Contractor: Henry C. Beck Co., Dallas and Atlanta



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Lubbock, Texas Architect: Butler & Brasher, Lubbock, Texas Contractor: Robert E. Maxey, Lubbock, Texas



Y M C A, Tulsa, Oklahoma Architect: Leon B. Senter, Tulsa, Oklahoma Contractor: W. R. Grimshaw Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma

FORT SCOTT

NATURAL HYDRAULIC CEMENT

for...

BLEND WITH
PORTLAND CEMENT
IN ALL TYPES OF
CONCRETE
AND CONCRETE
PRODUCTS

DESCRIPTION

The discovery of Fort Scott Natural Hydraulic Cement rock was made in 1867. Samples of this rock were sent to Prof. Aggassiz of Harvard University, who at that time was the leading chemist of the U.S.A. He reported that if this cement rock was properly calcined it would make a superior quality of natural cement. Fort Scott Natural Hydraulic Cement has been manufactured and used continuously since 1868. All types of construction from the time of the Egyptians and Romans up to the present used Natural Cement. Since 1910 we have been blending Fort Scott Natural Cement with portland cement to produce a more durable, workable, easier placed concrete, with greater freedom from segregation, sand runs and bleeding, greater unit of deformation, less heat of hydration, lower coefficient of expansion and contraction, higher resistance to saline and sulphate attack. It has more uniform strength, is more homogeneous, more water-tight, and economical.

SPECIFICATIONS

Cement for blended concrete shall be in the proportions of 15% to 25% of Fort Scott Natural Cement to 75% to 85% of portland cement weight.

It is intended that the natural cement be used as a "replacement" of a portion of the portland cement in each cubic yard of concrete in the quantity or proportions as required and specified by the sponsoring agency or architect or engineer.

*The cement that did is the cement that will.



TABLE ROCK DAM, Branson, Missouri
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Little Rock District, Little Rock, Arkansas
General Contractors: Morrison-Knudsen Construction Co., Inc.
Utah Constuction Co., Boise, Idaho



AIRFIELD PAVING, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Little Rock District, Little Rock, Arkansas General Contractor: T. L. James & Co., Inc., Rushton, Louisiana



H. O. WOOTEN GROCER COMPANY, Abilene, Texas Architects: F. C. Olds Co., Abilene, Texas General Contractor: C. B. Oates Company

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